

WORLD'S



CRESSET

Ponder the Path of thy Feet and Let all thy ways be Established' Prov 4-26.

Vol. vi. TRASK, Mo. Thursday. April. 2 1908. No. 32.

WORLD'S CRESSET

REV. L. S. GARRETT, ED

PUBLISHERS.
N. G. Garrett and M. M. Bowers
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered as second-class
after September 5 1907
the Post-office at
Trask Mo., under the Act
of Congress of March 3rd
1879

SUBSCRIPTION
ONE YEAR \$0.50 cent
SIX MONTHS 25 cents
THREE MONTHS 15 cents
Invariably in Advance.

REPUBLICANISM.

What was the principals advo-
cated by that great man Abra-
ham Lincoln in debating with
Judge Douglas in the year of
55, he said "I have no purpose
introduce political and social
equality between the white and
black races, there is a physi-
cal difference between the two
which in my judgement will pro-
bably forever forbid their living
together upon a footing of per-
fect equality." I have "never
said any thing to the contrary."
I hold that, notwithstanding
this, there is no reason in the
world why the negro is not en-
dowed to all the natural rights
enumerated in the Declaration
of Independence the right of life,
liberty and the pursuit of happi-
ness. "the right to eat the bread
about the loaf of any one else."
Here is the Grand Old Repub-
lican principals that glowed and
glowed in the bosom of such self
sufficing men, are those the
principals that are advoca-
ted today? The voice of the poor
out they are not. Why we
? Because the poor white
can not eat the bread that
has produced; Why you ask?
Because the rich has grown
off of the poor man's labor,
has garnered his bread, and
it is my profits, and ye
not eat of it. Give me these
and Old Principals that Lin-
coln advocated, and tell me not
they are not Socialistic, in
Liberty, and in pursuit of
business."

After we have thought well
Lincoln and his words, how
the Ohio Republican Plat-
form of today, do they both
differ alike? The Ohio Platform
individual ownership, and
equal rights to all—
a contrast—The one de-
mands the poor laboring
for bread, the other says
them, by letting the rich
hoard.

The President on his Ear.

It has been reported that on
Mar. 27 that President Roose-
velt and Representative Diekmann
of Michigan shook fists at each
other, during an argument over
the case of Judge L. R. Wilfley
of St. Louis Judge of the Ameri-
can Court at Shanghai. There
were charges preferred against
Wilfley, Representative Diekmann
was a member of the committee
to investigate. And the Presi-
dent had written a letter to the
committee exonerating the judge
and pitching into his "defamers."

The president is said to have
sent for Diekmann to tell him that
the committee was too officious
in going further into the case
than they had been instructed.
Diekmann retorted pretty warmly,
and for five minutes the top of
the big desk in the president's
office was converted into a drum,
each party in the argument
treating it to a goodly number of
fist thumbs. When the argu-
ment was ended neither had con-
vinced the other, and Diekmann
left the White House in a highly-
excited state of mind.

The Beginning of Noted Men.

Jay Gould was a Book Agent
Henry Villard was a Reporter
Elihu Burritt was a Blacksmith
James J. Hill was a Roundabout
Benjamin Franklin was a Printer
A. T. Stewart was a School
teacher.
Abraham Lincoln was a rail
Splitter.
Henry H. Rogers was a grocers'
delivery boy.
Cornelius Vanderbilt ferried
his own boat.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison was a Prin-
ters devil
Andrew Carnegie began life at
\$2.50 per week.
William A. Clark as a young
man was a miner.
Daniel Drue began life as a
cattle trader.
John Jacob Astor sold apples
in the streets.
Thomas Edison began life as a
telegraph operator,
John Wanamaker began his
life at \$1.25 per week.
John D. Rockefeller worked in
a machine shop.
Thomas F. Ryan was a clerk
in a dry goods store.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

The long discussed, much buff-
eted Aldrich financial measure
has at last passed in the Senate,
the vote being 42 in favor of it;
those opposed 16. The substance
of the bill is as follows:

National banks authorized to
issue \$500,000,000 currency notes
in time of stringency on deposit-
ing as collateral United States
bonds, State bonds, and bonds
of certain counties and munic-
ipalities.

Notes to be subject to progres-
sive tax to compel banks to with-
draw them when emergency has
passed.

Notes to be issued with view to
securing equitable distribution of
currency over the United States,
and in accordance with unim-
paired capital and surplus of
banks in each state.

Banks shall pay not less than 1
per cent on government funds de-
posited with them.

Of 15 per cent of the reserve
now required to be kept by banks
not in reserve cities, four-fifths to
be kept in the vaults of the
banks, of and that amount one
third can be in the form of securi-
ties of the kind required.

It is thought that this bill will
pass in the House substantially as
it came from the Senate, and in
one course receive the President's
signature and become a law. It
will doubtless do much to streng-
then the financial situation and
to preclude such panics as shook
the country last October.

There is possibly only one city
in the world, Timbuctoo, that
has a larger negro population
than Washington. The Census
shows that there are more ne-
groes in Washington than in any
other city in the United States.
Ninety thousand or nearly one-
third of the entire population of
the city is colored. Any third-
grade pupil in the public schools
knows that Washington is bound-
ed on the north by Maryland and
on the South by Virginia, both
former slave states, and those
with a slight knowledge of his-
tory know that at the beginning
of the war and during the war
and for years after the war,
Washington was looked upon as
the Mecca of the colored man and
his wives, cousins,
aunts, mothers-in-law and friends.
They poured into the city in
great numbers and charity found
them something to eat and wear
and some kind of shelter. The

In Memory of Sister Maria Dawson.

Dear Sister you'r done with your troubles and cares.
Your work is all finished and ended your prayers,
You have set an example, to your friends here below,
May they to be ready when called on to go,
My heart melts with sadness, as I think of the days,
Spent together in childhood, in innocent plays.
We have seen days of sadness,
We have seen days of joy.
We've enjoyed peace together,
This world can't destroy.

Written by Mrs. Lib Stickley.
Ainsworth Iowa.

average visitor speaks of Wash-
ington as a beautiful city, but
this visitor confines his inspec-
tion to Pennsylvania, Connecti-
cut and Massachusetts Avenues.
Let him get out a little to the
White Chaples of Washington,
to Willow Tree Alley, Monkey
Hollow, Black and Tan Court,
and he will see slums and smell
them too. Let him go to the
Police Court of a morning and
he will see the iron cage filled
with colored people with only
here and there a representative of
the white race. The Juvenile
Court represents the same fea-
tures. Washington is far too
hospitable to tramps, and men-
dicants to people who will not
work.

Yesterday there occurred in
Washington a tragedy which al-
ready has national notoriety. A
Member of Congress from Ala-
bama, riding in the street car
with drunken and turbulent
negroes, endeavored in the first
place to suppress their turbulence
and failing forcibly ejected one
from the car; then shot him in
the neck and wounded a
bystander. The Member of Con-
gress was Mr. Heflin of Alabama.
The affray occurred on Pennsyl-
vania Avenue about seven o'clock
Friday night. Mr. Heflin was
arrested and taken to the police
station, where the charge of as-
sault with intent to kill was
placed against him and he was
later released on \$5000 bail. Mr.
Heflin, it will be remembered,
recently presented a bill to
compel the street trams of
Washington to adopt the Jim
Crow annex, that is, an arrange-
ment of separate cars or separate
divisions in the street cars for

the colored and white races.
The bill was voted down.
Washington, although a Southern
city with respect to negro popu-
lation, is too much under the
influence of Northern sentiment
or rather Congress is too much
under such influence to pass a
bill in any way disqualifying
the negro.

Political experts and prognos-
ticators see a little split in the
Republican party which some
predict will result in a big
cleavage. Mr. Hepburn and Mr.
Cannon represents the antago-
nistic elements in the republican
party. Mr. Hepburn belongs to
the class of men that has faith
and nerve to demonstrate it by
works. Mr. Cannon, who is up
in the seventies, belongs to the
laissez faire element of the Re-
publican party who believe in
letting well enough or bad
enough alone. During the last
week or two Mr. Hepburn and
Mr. Roosevelt have put their
heads together and arrang-
ed a legislative program, but
when Mr. Hepburn presented it
in the House, it was referred to
the Judiciary Committee through
the influence of Mr Cannon. The
Judiciary Committee is the
proverbial tomb of all legislation
that the One-Man-Power of the
House desires to effectually
smother. But Mr. Hepburn and
many Republicans and very
many Democrats wish to see this
legislation enacted before the
close of Congress, and it is pre-
dicted by some that there will
be a split in the Republican Con-
gressional ranks which may, in
the near future, result in the
succession of Mr. Hepburn to
the speaker-ship.

Mr. Schweider was about to re-
tire for the night when he heard
a rougher shout than could be

worth any thing, they have a per-
fect right to do so, as long as
they do not interfere with the

where thieves do not break
through nor steal for where
your treasures is there will

bank offices. Deposits in these
banks may be made by any per-
son ten years of age or over, "a

been to the ear, a more perfect
battle fought, than appeared
was fought in the air by the